

GREAT WHEAT CROP ASSURED

ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN
633,000,000 BUSHELS.

The Corn Crop, Estimated at 2,549,051,000 Bushels, Also Beats the Record—Big Crops of Oats, Barley, Rye and Potatoes—Above Average of Apples

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the condition of crops on Aug. 1 to have been 17, as compared with 17.5 on July 1, 1902; 54 on Aug. 1, 1901; 17.5 at the corresponding date in 1900, and a ten-year average of 84. There has been an improvement during the month of 10 points in Pennsylvania, 7 in Indiana and Wisconsin, 4 in Ohio, Illinois and Kansas; 3 in Iowa and 11 in Nebraska. This substantial improvement in the most important corn States would undoubtedly have resulted in a marked improvement in the average for the entire country, but for the fact that fourteen Southern States, containing 36.5 per cent of the total corn acreage, show an average decline during July of 10.7 points.

The statistician estimates the winter wheat crop at about 380,000,000 bushels or an average of 13.8 bushels per acre. While this estimate is subject to revision, threshing not being sufficiently advanced in the more northerly sections of the winter wheat belt to justify the making of a definite and final estimate at this time, based on reports of yield per acre in bushels received from correspondents and special field agents. If the estimate is higher than was indicated by previous reports of condition, it is due to the fact that the crop is turning out somewhat better than was expected. The estimated average yield per acre in the principal States is as follows: Kansas, 15; Missouri, 18.2; California, 15; Indiana, 15; Ohio, 16; Illinois, 16.4; Nebraska, 22; Pennsylvania, 15; Oklahoma, 11.6; Michigan, 17.4.

The average condition of spring wheat on Aug. 1 was 80.7, as compared with 92 last month; 80.3 on Aug. 1, 1901; 84.4 at the corresponding date of 1900, and a ten-year average of 80. There was a decline during July of 2 points in Minnesota, 3 in North Dakota, 9 in Nebraska and 12 in Iowa. On the other hand the crop of South Dakota is reported at 1 point higher than even the high figure, 94, reported last month, and the condition in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Nebraska, notwithstanding the decline above mentioned, is still considerably above the ten-year average.

The average condition of oats was 80.4, against 92.1 last month, 75.6 on Aug. 1, 1901, 85 at the corresponding date in 1900, and a ten-year average of 81.2. There has been an improvement of one point in Indiana, 5 points in New York, 7 in Pennsylvania and 8 in Ohio. On the other hand there has been a decline of one point in Michigan and Minnesota, 2 points in Illinois, 3 in Wisconsin, 9 in New York and 12 in Iowa. The principal oat States, however, whether reporting an improvement or a decline, still have an average condition comparing favorably with their ten-year average. The proportion of the crop of last year still in the hands of farmers, is estimated at 42 per cent as compared with 59 per cent of the crop of 1900 in farmers' hands one year ago, and 68 per cent of the crop of 1900 in farmers' hands two years ago.

The average condition of barley declined 3.5 points during July, but on Aug. 1 it was still 3.3 points higher than at the corresponding date in 1901, 18.6 points higher than on Aug. 1, 1900, and 6.8 points above the mean of the ten-year average.

The average condition of rye improved 12 points during July. On Aug. 1 it was 6.9 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, 14.5 points higher than on Aug. 1, 1900, and 1.5 points above the mean of the average for the past ten years.

Preliminary returns indicate a decrease of about 6,000 acres in the area of clover in buckwheat, as compared with that of last year. The average condition of buckwheat is 0.3 points higher than the corresponding date last year, 3.5 higher than on Aug. 1, 1900, and 1.4 points above the mean of the August averages for the past ten years.

The average condition of potatoes improved 1.9 points during July, and on Aug. 1 it was 32.5 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, 6.6 higher than on Aug. 1, 1900, and 1.1 points above the mean of the August averages for the past ten years.

Of the eleven principal sweet potato producing States only two report an improvement in condition during July. The other nine States report declines ranging from 1 to 18 points.

Preliminary returns indicate an increase of 1.1 per cent in the area of the crop of eleven States moving 1,000,000 acres or upward last year six report increased, and five reduced, acreages. The condition of timothy hay has improved 5.1 points during July, and is 4.8 points above the mean of the August averages for the past eight years. Reports as to the production of clover are on the whole very favorable.

During July the changes in the condition of the tobacco crop were unfavorable in every important tobacco-producing State except Pennsylvania, where the improvement of 0.5 points was made. Ohio reports a decline of 4 points, North Carolina 5, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri 6, and Tennessee 8.

Notwithstanding the fact that there has been a decline in the condition of apples as compared with last month in many States, reports on this fruit from nearly every important State indicate that more than an average crop will be harvested.

In every important sugar-producing State except Texas the average condition of sugarcane on Aug. 1 was considerably below that of a year ago and also below the mean of the August averages for the past ten years. Texas reports a condition 18 points above the mean of the August averages for the past ten years. All other States contributing to the cane sugar crop report conditions ranging from 2 to 8 points below this average.

Except in New York the condition of hops was higher on Aug. 1 than at the corresponding date in 1901, and in California and Oregon conditions are 3 and 7 points, respectively, above the mean of the August averages for the past eight years.

The condition of rice is below that of Aug. 1, 1901, and also below the mean of the August averages for the past eight years in every important rice-producing State except Texas, in which State the condition on Aug. 1 was 10 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, and agreed exactly with the mean of the August averages for the past eight years.

J. C. Brown, statistician of the New York Produce Exchange, calculated yesterday, on the basis of the Government crop report figures, an indicated winter wheat crop of 374,021,000 bushels, against the indication on July 1 of 352,339,000 and a yield at harvest last year of 429,075,140. Spring wheat indicated crop is 272,000,000 bushels, against 281,181,000 on July 1 and 318,785,078 at last year's harvest. This makes the total indicated wheat yield 646,021,000 bushels, against 633,000,000 indicated on July 1 and 744,000,218 at last year's harvest. Last year's wheat harvest was the greatest on record.

Mr. Brown calculated the indicated corn crop at 2,549,051,000 bushels, against an indication on July 1 of 2,549,051,000 bushels and a yield at harvest last year of 1,522,519,881 bushels. The crop promises to be close to the record if not the greatest.

The Rhode Island Damaged on a Rock.
COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 11.—The steamship Rhode Island, with a party of 605 persons from Providence aboard, struck on a rock near Vineyard Highlands while trying to make landfall Sunday. Her keel was considerably strained. She made her landing and in the afternoon left under her own steam for Vineyard Haven, where she was run up on the beach.

SENATOR McMILLAN'S DEATH.

Washington Mourns It as a Personal Loss—His Great Services to the City.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Washington, as the capital city of the United States, has sustained a personal loss in the death of Senator McMillan of Michigan. As chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia he has for several years been virtually the Mayor of the city and his great influence and business ability have been used to further the plans for the growth and beautifying of the District. Having no interest himself in Washington real estate, beyond the ownership of a handsome private residence, and no political ambitions to serve, he has been able to deal with questions affecting the welfare of the District from a purely practical and sensible standpoint.

The Park Commission, composed of the most distinguished architects and landscape gardeners in the United States who visited the capitals of Europe last summer and later outlined a plan for the extension of the park system of Washington and the mapping out of a future great city on lines suggested by their knowledge of other capitals, was appointed at the suggestion of Senator McMillan and has worked largely under his direction. The beginning of their great work will be the erection of the proposed \$600,000 white marble union railway station, the removal of all railroad tracks from the Mall, extending from the White House to the Capitol, and the abolition of grade crossings. The bill was prepared by Senator McMillan's committee and passed the Senate at the last session. It will probably be enacted into law before the close of the present Congress.

To-day all classes of citizens in the District are mourning the death of Senator McMillan and paying testimony to the great value of his services in behalf of the city. The Commissioners of the District, the officers of the Board of Trade and business men, and prominent citizens generally have adopted resolutions of sorrow and sympathy.

Senator McMillan's death will open the way to a large field of candidates for the Michigan Senatorship and as it was an unwritten law in Michigan that one Senator should hail from the eastern and one from the western part of the State, it is probable that a citizen of Detroit will be appointed by the Governor to serve until the Legislature meets. Gov. Bliss may himself be a candidate, as he is eligible, being a resident of Saginaw, one of the eastern counties. Senator Burrows lives at Kalamazoo, in the western part of the State, and there will be several candidates from that section when his term expires in 1903. Senator McMillan was serving his third term, which would not have expired until March 4, 1907.

BURROWS AT OYSTER BAY.

The Michigan Senator Depressed Over His Colleague's Death.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 11.—Senator Burrows of Michigan called on the President this morning, and was a guest at luncheon with Prince Chen and his suite.

Senator Burrows was much depressed by the news of the death of his colleague, Mr. McMillan. He said that the United States Senate and the State of Michigan would both feel Mr. McMillan's loss in many ways.

He spoke of the care and thoughtfulness which Senator McMillan had always exercised in dealing with the affairs of the District of Columbia. Mr. McMillan was a member of the District Committee, and was one of its busiest and most enthusiastic workers.

Senator Burrows had just made arrangements to have the President spend a Sunday with Senator McMillan at the Senator's summer home in Manchester. The final settlement of the estate which ended the only change that was to have been made in the general New England programme as laid out, was hardly completed when Senator Burrows' colleague, Mr. McMillan, died.

The President at once asked Mr. Corliss to convey to the Senator's family his deep sense of personal loss and his sympathy for the bereaved ones.

MICHIGAN WILL MISS McMILLAN.

In Her Business and Republicanism He Was Leader, Says Senator Burrows.

Senator Burrows of Michigan called on President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay yesterday and then returned to this city on the Sylph with Prince Chen and his suite.

"The Republicans of Michigan," he said, "are practically unanimous in their support of President Roosevelt for renomination and the delegation from my State to the National Convention will vote solidly for him."

"I was shocked beyond measure," continued the Senator, "to hear this morning of the death of my colleague, Senator McMillan. I did not even know that he was ill. He was clearly ill, however, for the largest business interests of Michigan, the success of which have been due to his sagacity and great energy. His death in the business world will be a severe blow."

"It is not too much to say that he was the foremost man of the Republican party of our State. His place in it cannot be filled. He will be greatly missed in the Senate."

He said the end of the week, but has changed his plans. He will start for Detroit to-day to be present at Senator McMillan's funeral.

THE PROPOSED CUBAN LOAN.

Secretary Shaw Says It Is Not Within His Jurisdiction to Decide Its Legality.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, to whom the question of the proposed Cuban Government loan was referred by the State Department several days ago, has reached the conclusion that it is not within his jurisdiction to decide. He will probably send a letter to the Secretary of State expressing this view.

The question was raised by the passage of a measure by the lower branch of the Cuban Congress, authorizing a Government loan of \$35,000,000. This action was made known to this Government in a despatch to the State Department from Minister Spuler. A copy of this despatch was forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Acting Secretary of State, and it was said at the State Department that Secretary Shaw would probably give an opinion as to the legality of the proposed loan.

It occurred immediately to the officers of this Government that in all probability a loan of this magnitude could not be negotiated by the Government of Cuba without violating the terms of the Teller amendment. One of the provisions of this amendment was that the new republic should make no loan to pay the interest on which, or to provide a sinking fund for which, it would be necessary to make disbursements exceeding the insular revenues. The Cuban Constitution recognized this amendment by incorporating a clause promising to embody the principle in a treaty with the United States.

Secretary Shaw believes that it would be superfluous for him, as Secretary of the Treasury, to "decide" that the proposed loan would be in violation of conditions imposed by the United States, when the fact is that the inhibition against such a loan exists in the Cuban Constitution itself.

All Intelligent Women should read the Knickerbocker Girl, published by Scribner's, and Friday in THE EVENING SUN. Society and fashion are leading features. —Ad.

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The remaining stock of
Chambray Coat Suits,—
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REBELS CAPTURE BARCELONA.

THEIR FORCES ALSO SURROUND PUERTO CABELLO.

Gradually Closing in on Caracas, the Capital of Venezuela—German and American Marines Landed at Puerto Cabello to Protect Foreigners and Property.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Information received at the State Department to-day from Herbert W. Bowen, United States Minister at Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, that an armed force was to be landed from a German warship at Puerto Cabello, to protect German interests, was followed by the transmission of instructions to Commander Nickles of the United States cruiser Topela to prepare to land his own vessel at that place. The instructions to Commander Nickles were not based on any apprehension concerning the action of the Germans, but merely to provide against injury to American citizens and their property. Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling signed the message to Commander Nickles. It was as follows:

"Be ready to land force, in case of attack of the port, for the protection of American interests; for the protection of foreign property also, if required. Prevent bombardment without due notice."

The Topela left La Guayra for Puerto Cabello this morning, after the receipt of news that the insurgents were about to attack that place. As the distance between the two ports is very short, the Topela has already probably reached Puerto Cabello.

The action of the German Government is not displeasing to the United States and is not in any sense in conflict with the Monroe Doctrine. The United States Government has always recognized the right of any foreign power to land armed forces in a Latin-American country to protect the interest of the citizens or subjects of the foreign powers, provided there is no purpose to maintain permanent possession.

An attack upon Puerto Cabello has been expected for the past six weeks. The town was held by Venezuelan troops, but was surrounded by insurgents. Commander Nickles has made several trips there to Topela to show the Stars and Stripes and to let both fighting factions know that American citizens must not be molested.

On June 30 the Topela was ordered to Puerto Cabello the daughter and the niece of Luther T. Ellsworth, the United States Consul, and landed them at La Guayra. At that time the German Government was in danger of attack by the insurgent forces.

In another despatch to the State Department, Minister Bowen said that the telegraph wires connecting La Guayra with Barcelona had been cut at Barcelona immediately after a message had been transmitted from there saying that the insurgents were entering the town. Barcelona was regarded as an important place, and it was expected that the decisive battle of the war would be fought there. President Roosevelt was informed of this, and after issuing a proclamation in which he said he would assume command of his troops in person at that point and lead them to the aid of the United States, he over, to carry out this avowed intention, and after remaining in Barcelona for a short time, returned to Caracas, taking with him several hundred United States soldiers, who were left as a garrison.

The activity displayed by the insurgents at Puerto Cabello and Barcelona has been such that it is not probable that the decisive battle will not be postponed much longer. The revolutionary forces have been gradually closing in on Caracas, and the Venezuelan Government is now in a position to interrupt the railroad communication between La Guayra and the capital, the distance between the two places being only a few miles.

DR. WILSON IS SAFE.

He is at Boca del Toro and Probably Was Never Sentenced to Death.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A few weeks ago news came from Nicaragua that Dr. Russell Wilson, a young physician of Milan, Ohio, had been caught red-handed while engaged in an insurrectionary disturbance near Bluefields and had been sentenced to death. Last news came that President Zelaya of Nicaragua had granted a commutation of sentence to Wilson on of sympathy for his mother and friendship for the United States. Everybody said that this was a particularly handsome thing for President Zelaya to do on top of the rejection of the Nicaragua Canal route by Congress, and also because Senator Hanna, one of the influential advocates of the Panama route, was the most active friend that Wilson had in this country.

It now appears, however, that Wilson was not captured, that he was not condemned to death, and that, presumably, he did not engage in any insurrection. A despatch received at the State Department to-day from United States Consul Gottschalk at Bluefields, says that he had been informed by a person of the place, but in view of certain other information which they have the officials believe that Wilson has not been on Nicaragua since last year.

"Wilson said at Boca del Toro (Columbus) His mother here (Bluefields) and will return soon."

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The training ship Alert has arrived at Santa Barbara, the collier Abanda at Norfolk, the dispatch boat Dolphin, the collier Sterling, the battleship Kearsarge (flagship of Rear Admiral Higginson), the cruiser Olympia, the battleship Massachusetts, and the Albatross at Norfolk, and the cruiser Brooklyn (flagship of Rear Admiral Coghlan) at New London.

The cruiser Montgomery has sailed from Portland, Me., for a cruise, the cruiser Atlanta has sailed from New York, and the training ship Hartford from New London for New York.

The collier Brutus arrived at Tutuila July 11. The battleship Indiana is practicing evolutions for midshipmen, will sail from Halifax, where she is now located, for Newport News Aug. 14, and from Newport News for Annapolis, Aug. 20.



About the time the bloom's off your summer suit we usually boom things with a sale of separate trousers.

This time our surplus is 2200 pairs of medium weight worsteds, nearly all quiet stripes.

Some small sizes were \$4.50; the rest \$5 to \$8.

All sizes, 28 to 46 waist.

All \$3.50.

At all three stores.

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We sell orders by mail.

ALDERMAN BRIDGES BURIED.

CROWDS ATTEND HIS FUNERAL—A THROU IN NEARBY STREETS.

A Mass of Floral Tributes Surrounds the Casket—Nobles During the Priest's Eulogy of the Democratic Virtues of a Generous Leader of the People.

All the scenes and incidents attending the funeral of the late Alderman James J. Bridges of Brooklyn, yesterday morning, bore impressive testimony to the strong hold he had on the affections of the people of the Fifth and adjoining wards, among whom his entire life had been passed and whom he had represented with picturesque eloquence in the Board of Aldermen for more than four years.

There have been few larger funerals in Brooklyn, and there has been none at which there was more general or sincere mourning for the departed. Soon after daylight, men and boys, who had to go to work early, began to move from all over the district toward the modest house at 233 Front street in which the remains of "Jimmie" Bridges lay amid a mass of floral tributes, some ornate and costly, more simple and unpretentious.

It was not until half an hour before the time set for the services, that the viewing of the familiar features was suspended. All the morning crowds were collecting in front of the house and St. Anne's Church at Front and Gold streets, less than a block away.

At 9 o'clock the casket was borne to the church through a throng of more than three thousand people. A folded flag of the Clarence D. Mackenzie Post, No. 229, G. A. R., of which the deceased was a member, lay on the casket.

The four veteran pallbearers were Commander William B. Cook, Adjutant W. Mahlow, Col. E. A. Morehouse, Post Commander James W. Taylor, Major William Keck and C. F. Goldner.

William Keck, Henry Castell, William H. Fairbank, Henry Jeffries, Edward F. Leamy, James K. Clyde, John J. O'Brien and George G. Bentley.

Admiral Tubbett, Wentz and Owens also represented the Grand Army. The Aldermen chosen to sit as honorary pallbearers were President Roosevelt, Acting President McKim, Aldermen George of the Bronx, Willet of Queens, Goodman, Owens and J. T. McCall of Manhattan.

The funeral procession, which included Kennedy, Tubbett and Kelly of Brooklyn.

The casket was met at the entrance to the church by the Rev. Father McDonnell and borne to the altar by the sexton.

The church was crowded. After the celebration of the requiem mass Mr. Bridges' favorite hymn, "O Sweetly Sleep, Thy Rest is Taken," was rendered.

Mr. McGowan made a brief but touching address of eulogy and during its delivery, men and women with folded flags and with notes to all foreign consuls, that this port is blockaded in accordance with the orders of Cabinet Council established at Gonaves, Hayti. Blockade is de facto and prohibits the entry of merchant vessels. Firmly signed proclamation. Moderate force expected to arrive Tuesday from Gonaves. I ought not to leave my anchorage."

Replying to this Acting Secretary Darling cabled Commander McCrea as follows:

"If blockade not effective Cuban, American and unprotected neutral vessels should be protected in their international rights. Send you collier from San Juan if necessary."

The State Department also sent word to Minister Powell not to recognize any blockade.

PENALTIES TO BE ENFORCED.

Naval Contractors Must Hereafter Comply With Contract Requirements.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The indifference with which contractors make and break contracts and then apply to the Department for relief has become dangerous, says Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling in a decision announcing the invention of the Navy Department hereafter to compel persons or corporations to pay penalties for failure to comply with contract requirements within the specified time. The decision is of unusual interest and importance just now, in view of the probability that work on many of the war vessels under construction for the Government will be very much delayed.

Mr. Darling's decision was based on a minor case, where a firm of contractors agreed to furnish a few hundred pounds of material, but were unable to do so, they said, for the reasons that the specifications and the inspection were too exacting. They argued that the Government was at fault in introducing into the contract conditions and that the execution of the penalties would be a hardship. Mr. Darling answers them thus:

"The default is not to be denied and there is no evidence that the Government exacted more than the contract called for. If the penalty worked a hardship, the answer is that it was introduced into the contract for that purpose. If the contractors would escape the penalty they must avoid the default. In this Department it is generally difficult to determine the extent of injury occasioned by a delay in the performance of contracts. If an emergency arose and we found our ships tied up in the navy yards, in the hands of defaulting contractors, the damage might be incalculable. Nor are such damages to be measured in dollars and cents alone. The moral effect is not to be overlooked. If



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\$3.50 SHOE
MADE IN U.S.A.
W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Good-ear Foot Wear Process shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer in the world.

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W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because the only \$3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing \$5.00 and \$6.00. They are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

1892, Total Sales \$1,103,820.00
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The best imported and American leathers, Hay's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Calf and National Kangaroo.

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501 West 125th Street, 18 Newark Avenue.
614 Third Avenue, 150 N. 10th St.
845 Eighth Avenue, 746 Broad Street.

HAYTIAN REBELS BURN A TOWN.

DESTROY PETIT GOAVE AFTER LOSING A BATTLE THERE.

Ten Thousand People Left Homeless and Without Food—Rebel Leader Declares Blockade at the Port of Cape Haytien, but We Don't Recognize It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Aug. 11.—A battle was fought on Saturday between a Government force and the Firmistists at Petit Goave, which resulted in a Government victory.

When the followers of Gen. Firmist evacuated the town they set it on fire, destroying every building in the place except two. A large number of people there are now without food or shelter.

Gen. Chieppo, who commanded the Firmistists, is believed to have perished in the burning of the town.

Admiral Killik, commanding the rebel navy, has prevented the steamer Paloma from entering Cape Haytien.

Commander McCrea of the American gunboat Machias has received instructions from Minister Powell to see that all American and foreign vessels have free entrance to the port without regard to the blockade.

Admiral Killik says he has established a blockade with notes to all foreign consuls, that this port is blockaded in accordance with the orders of Cabinet Council established at Gonaves, Hayti. Blockade is de facto and prohibits the entry of merchant vessels. Firmly signed proclamation. Moderate force expected to arrive Tuesday from Gonaves. I ought not to leave my anchorage."

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R. F. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

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Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Early in the Fall we will close our present building and occupy our new store, Broadway, at 6th Av., 34th to 35th Street.

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Madras 12c. quality at 14c. quality at 18c. quality at 10c. Stripes, Checks, Solids.

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Ten cents is a wonderfully low price for these goods. The spinning is smooth and strong; dainty stripes and checks and the ever-popular solid colors in pinks, pale blue, oxblood and gray, 27 to 32 inches wide, made to retail at 12c., 14c. and 18c.; choice at 10c.

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The grade that may be made into gown or waist with the confidence that it will look dainty and refined. Not a thread of coarseness in it. Scrolls and stripes, interspersed with neat figures, linen effects and white-and-black combinations, 27 to 32 inches wide.

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